



Health Policy In The Globalizing World

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Topics to cover



- ❧ Globalization
- ❧ Global health
- ❧ Globalization and health
- ❧ Global health actors
- ❧ Health policy in global health context

What is globalization?



Answer : Princess Diana's death



- *An English princess with an Egyptian boyfriend crashes in a French tunnel, driving a German car with a Dutch engine, driven by a Belgian who was high on Scottish whiskey, followed closely by Italian Paparazzi, on Japanese motorcycles, treated by an American doctor, using Brazilian medicines!*

Columbus and his crew are greeted by the natives of Hispaniola



El Almirante Christoval Colon Descubre la Isla Española, y haze poner una Cruz, etc.



- Globalization is an intensification of cross-national cultural, economic, political, social and technological interactions that lead to the establishment of transnational structures and the global integration of culture, economic, environmental, political and social process on global, national, regional and local level.
 - Rennan and Martens:2003

Globalization is:



“A process of greater integration within the world economy through movements of goods and services, capital, technology and labour, which lead increasingly to economic decisions being influenced by global conditions”

Labonté & Schreker, 2007

Globalization

Space Dimension

Time Dimension

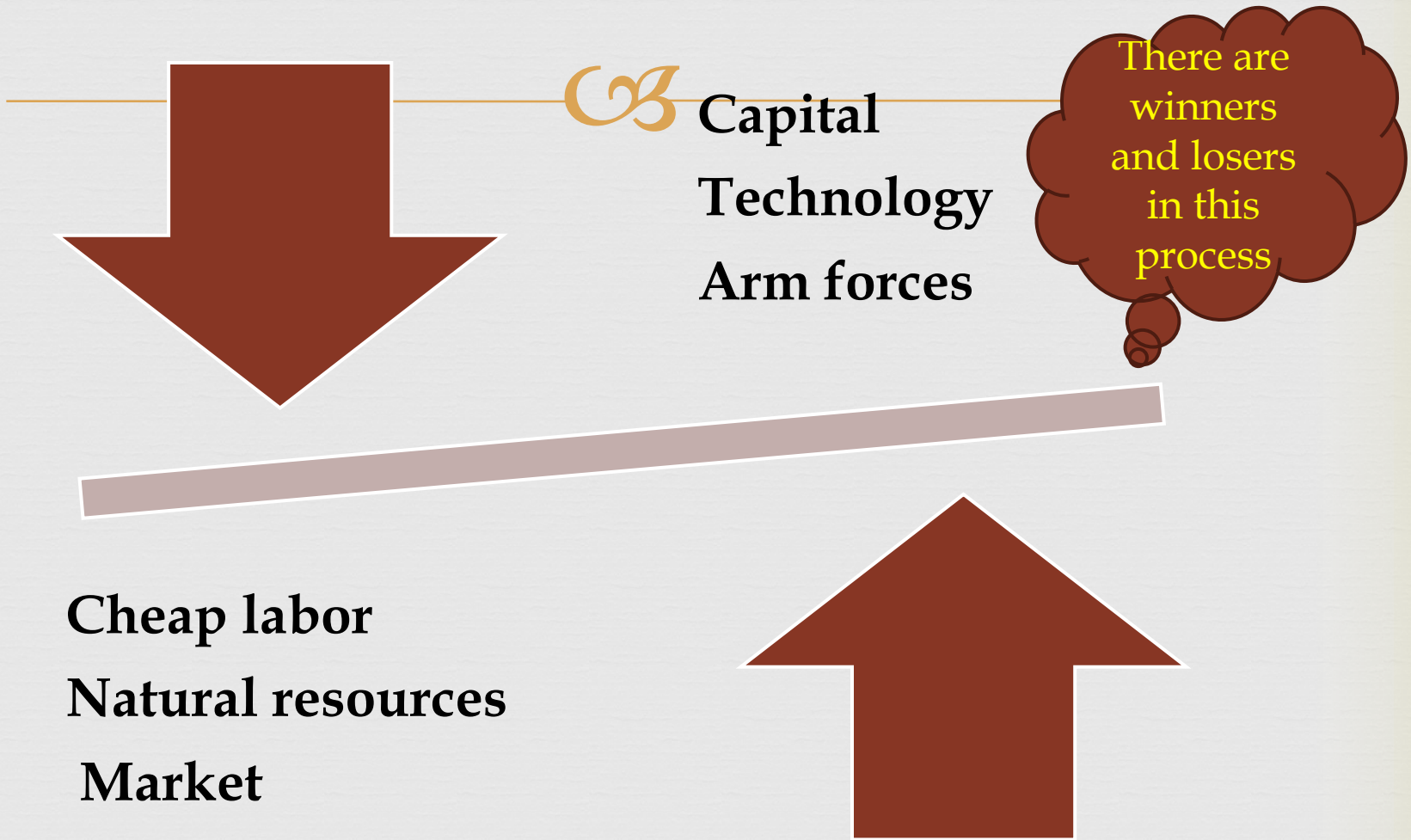
Cognitive dimension

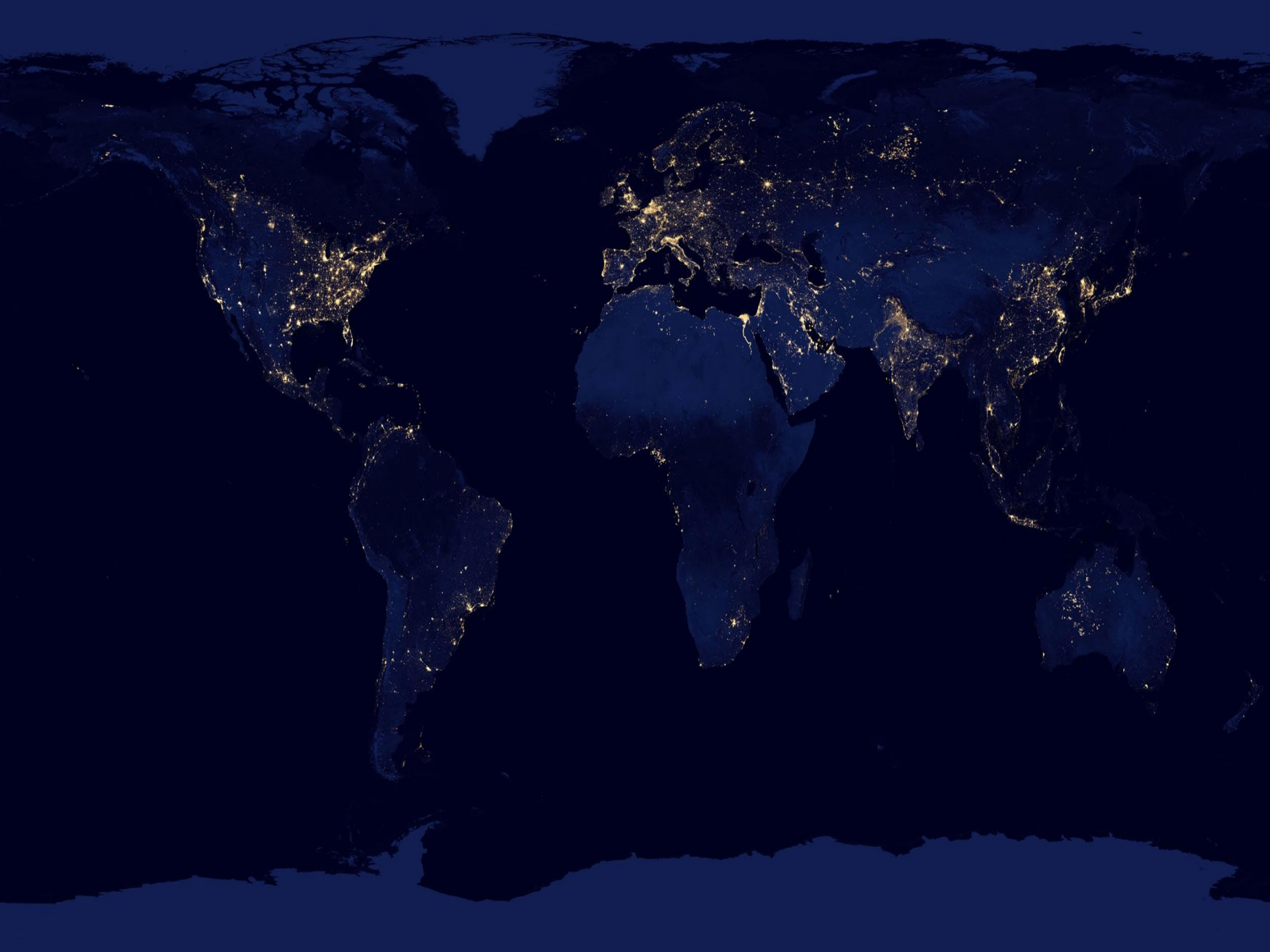
Aterritorial Social
Arrangement

Speed

Altered perception
of the world

Different level of participation in the system







Global health in the context of globalization

International
Health

Public
Health

Global
Health

Clinical Medicine and Public Health

	Clinical Medicine	Public Health
Problem	Individual	Community
Concern	Sick	Sick and Healthy
Purpose	Cure	Health Promotion and Disease control

	Clinical Medicine	Public Health
Deals with	Microscopic Pathology	Population Pathology
Communication	Client comes to the provider	Provider goes to the client
Philosophy	Disease oriented	Health oriented

Public Health



“The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals”

(1920 Winslow in Skolnik 2008)



International
Health

Global Health

International Health and Global Health



International Health

☞ Relates more to health practices, policies and systems in countries other than one's own and stresses more the differences between countries than their commonalities. (*Us and They*)

Global Health

☞ Relates to health issues and concerns that transcend national borders, class, race, ethnicity and culture. The term stresses the commonality of health issues and which require a collective (partnership-based) action



Over the last decade, 'International Health' has evolved into —'Global Health'

Increased globalization

Recognition of shared determinants of health in communities throughout the world.



Public
Health

Hygiene
and Tropical
Medicine

International
Health

Global
Health

Geographical reach

Public health

Health of the population of a particular community or country

International health

Health issues other than one's own, especially those of LIC and MIC

Global Health

Health issues that transcend national boundaries

Level of cooperation

Public Health

Usually does not
require global
cooperation

International Health

Bi-national
cooperation

Global Health

Requires global
cooperation

Why it is important to think about global health?



Equity Reasons

Humanitarian reasons

Direct impact reasons

Indirect impact reasons

Mutual learning reasons

Equity Reasons:



∞ 90/10 Divide

∞ Roughly 90% of the world's health care resources are spent on diseases that affect 10% of the world's population.

Malawi :
12 million

1 orthopaedic
surgeon

Annual spending
on health
£2 / person

London:
12 million

Over 200
orthopaedic
surgeon

Annual spending
on health
£1188 / person

Working to solve global health problems will help ensure that money and resources are distributed more fairly across the globe.

Humanitarian reasons



- ❧ 10,00 babies die every day in the world before they are four weeks old
- ❧ More than 500,000 women a year die in childbirth
- ❧ More than 750,000 children die every year of measles
- ❧ 1.6 million people die in the world every year of TB

- ✓ “stupid deaths” or ‘unnecessary deaths’ (*Paul Farmer*) .

- ✓ The deaths are unnecessary because the technologies to address the health problem exist, but are often not available to the people who need it.



The countries that have technical know-how, and the financial resources have a moral obligation to help relieve the needless suffering of the millions.

Direct impact reasons



- ✧ In an increasingly connected world, diseases can move as freely as people and products.
- ✧ Infectious diseases can easily cross national borders and pose immediate threats in any country – diseases such as SARS, avian flu, and drug resistant TB.

Working to solve global health problems includes addressing diseases that people in one country don't usually think of as posing an immediate threat on their soil.

Indirect impact reasons



- ❧ Rising incidences of diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB are increasing poverty and political instability in many countries.
- ❧ That in turn has political, economic and security consequences worldwide.

Working to address global health problems can support economic stability and improve the quality of people's lives in resource poor countries as well as deprived pockets of resource rich countries. This ultimately can contribute in ensuring global peace.

Mutual learning reasons



- ❧ The notion of developing and developed countries may be misleading. All have something to learn and something to teach.
- ❧ Creative, passionate local people in countries that do not have resources, are innovating, finding solutions and working out how to use the materials at hand to provide the best deal for their people.

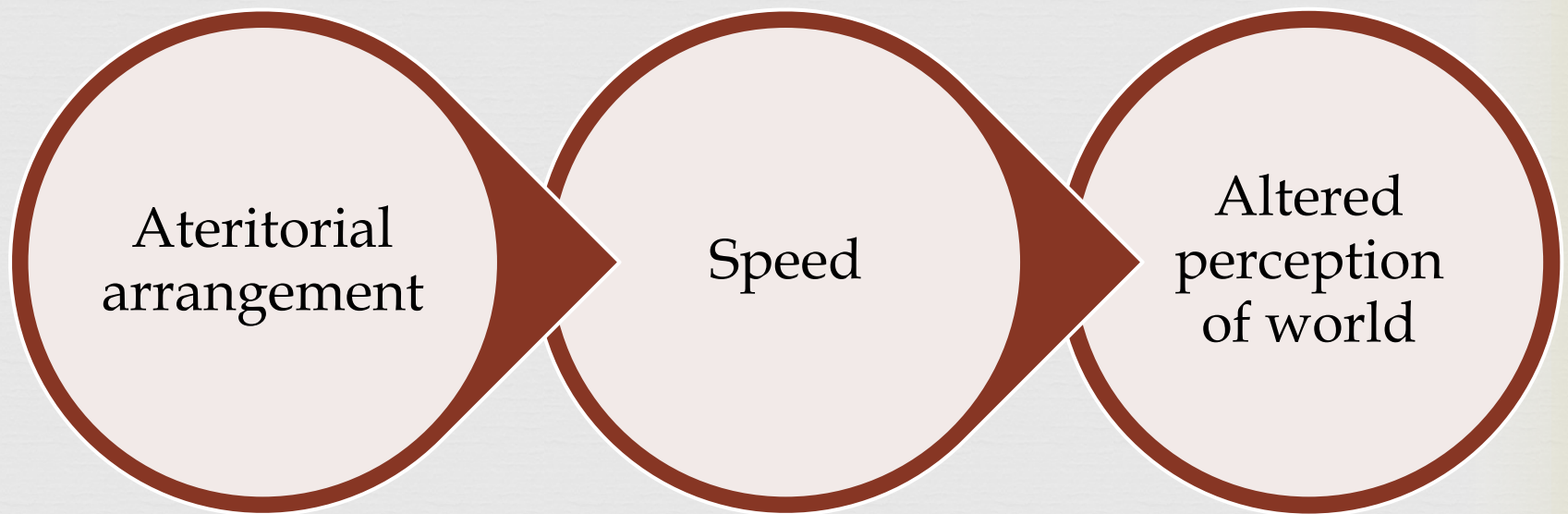
Richer Countries import many health workers from poorer countries, whilst at the same time exporting their ideas and ideologies about health. It is an unfair exchange. What would it be like, if it were the other way round-and poorer countries imported health workers from richer ones and exported their ideas and experience about health?

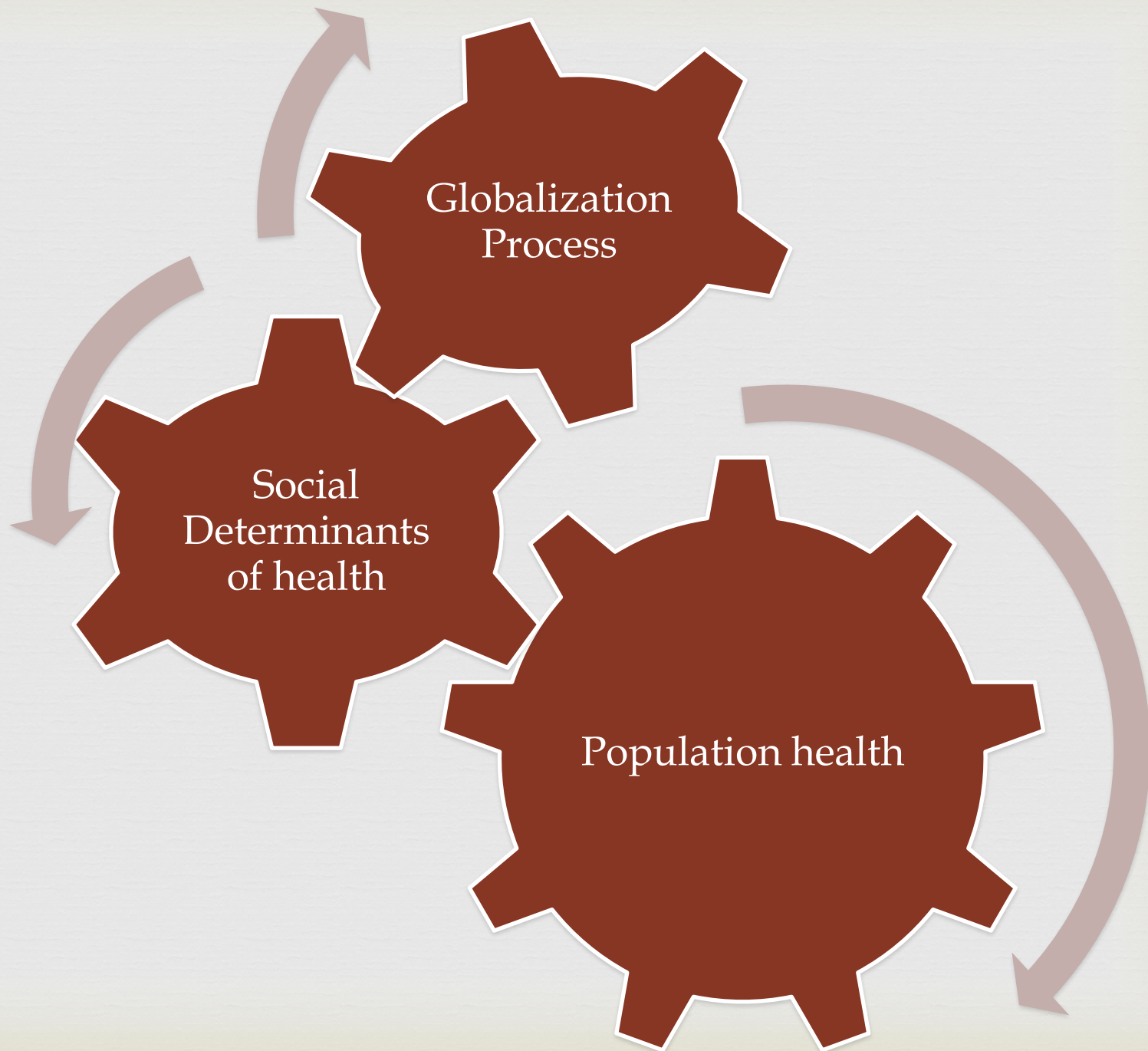
Nigel Crisp:2010

How Globalization Effects Health

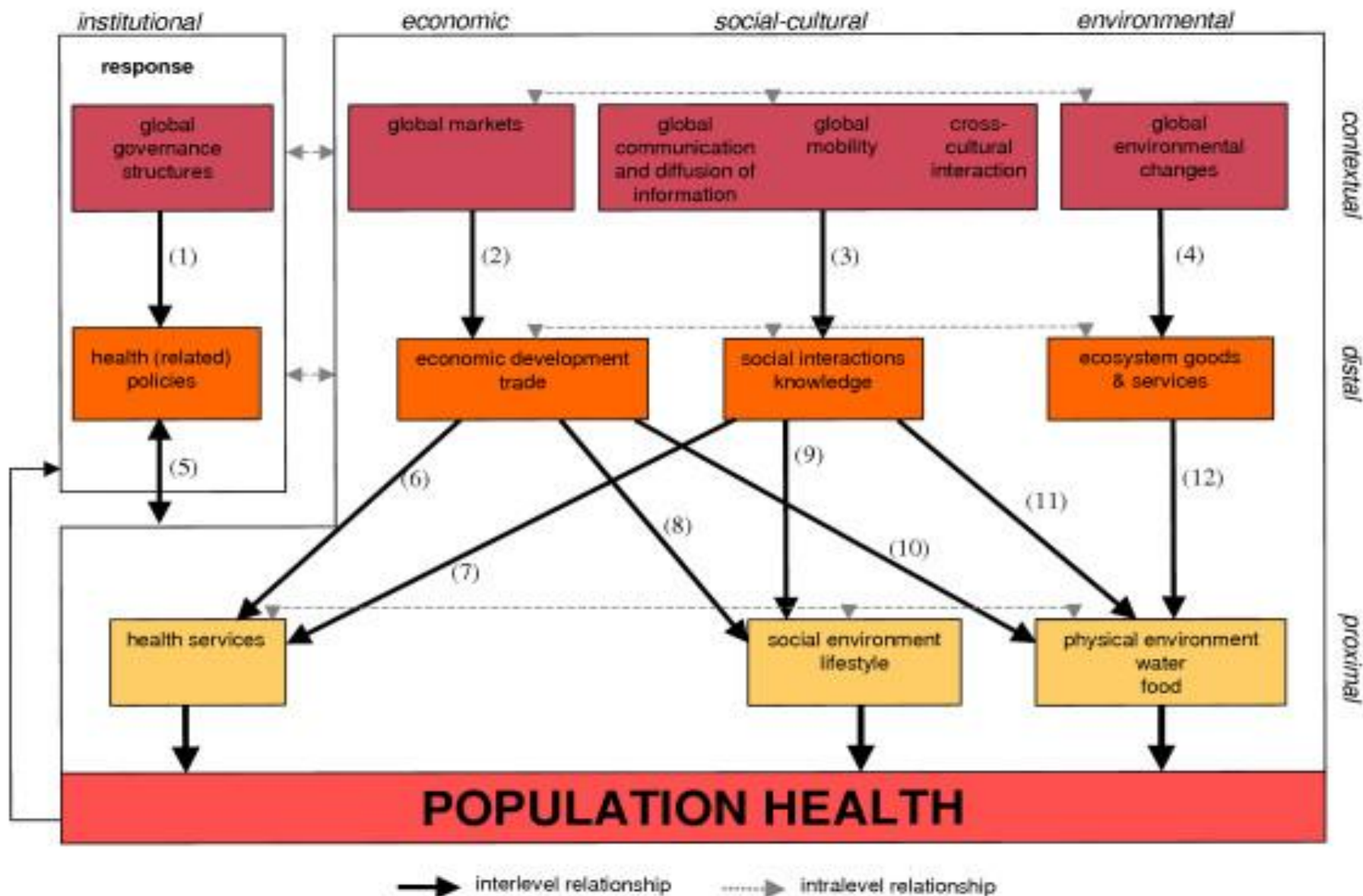


Elements of globalization process





Globalization impact upon health *(Huyen, Marten and Hilderink(2005))*



Food culture among urban youth In Bangladesh





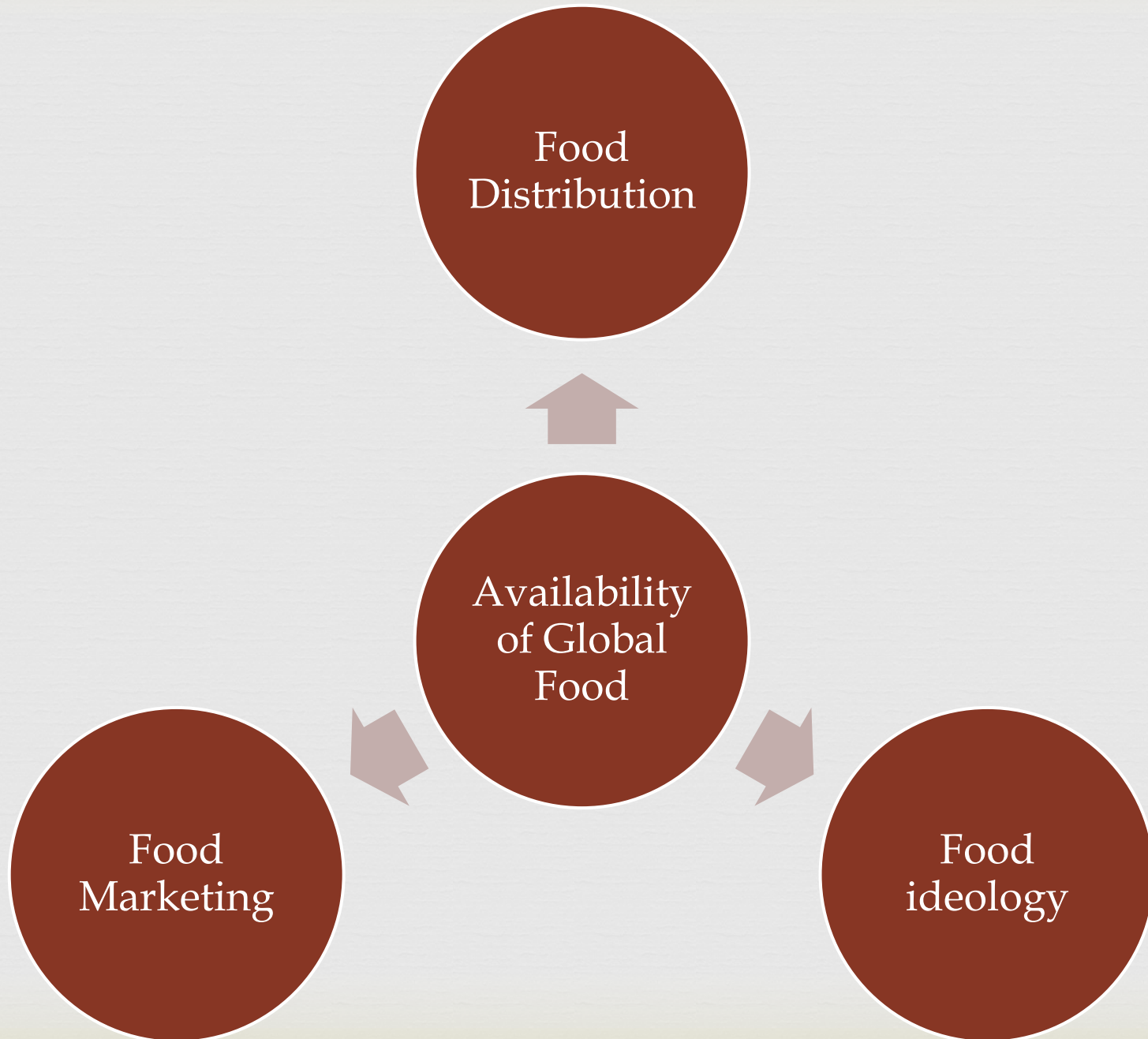
Global Food

Glocal Food

Local Food

Pathways of change in food behaviour





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Globalization

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graph TD; A[Globalization] --> B["Food marketing (promotion of global food)  
Family Structure (Nuclear family)  
Education System (Highly Competitive )  
Physical environment (Meeting places)"]; B --> C[Food Culture];
```

Food marketing (*promotion of global food*)

Family Structure (*Nuclear family*)

Education System (*Highly Competitive*)

Physical environment (*Meeting places*)

Food Culture

What are the current global
health challenges?



Epidemiological
transition

*(Double Burden of
disease)*

Risk factors

*(climate change,
refugees, RTA)*

Demographic
transition

*(Increased elderly
population)*

**Global Health
Challenges**

Measurements/
Understanding

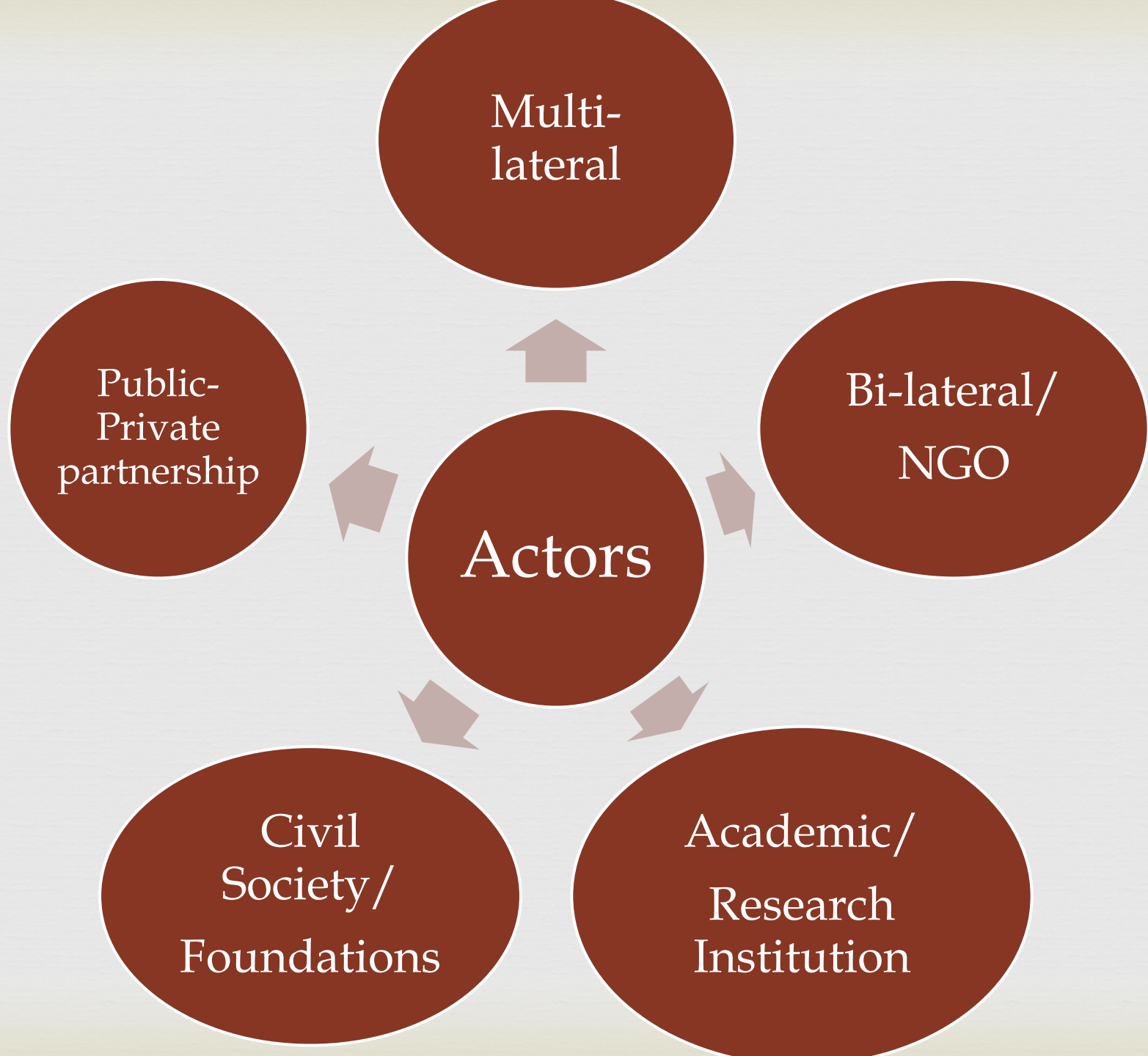
*(lack of research
capacity)*

Health Systems

*(Not fitted with
emerging problems)*

Who are the global health actors?





Multi-lateral

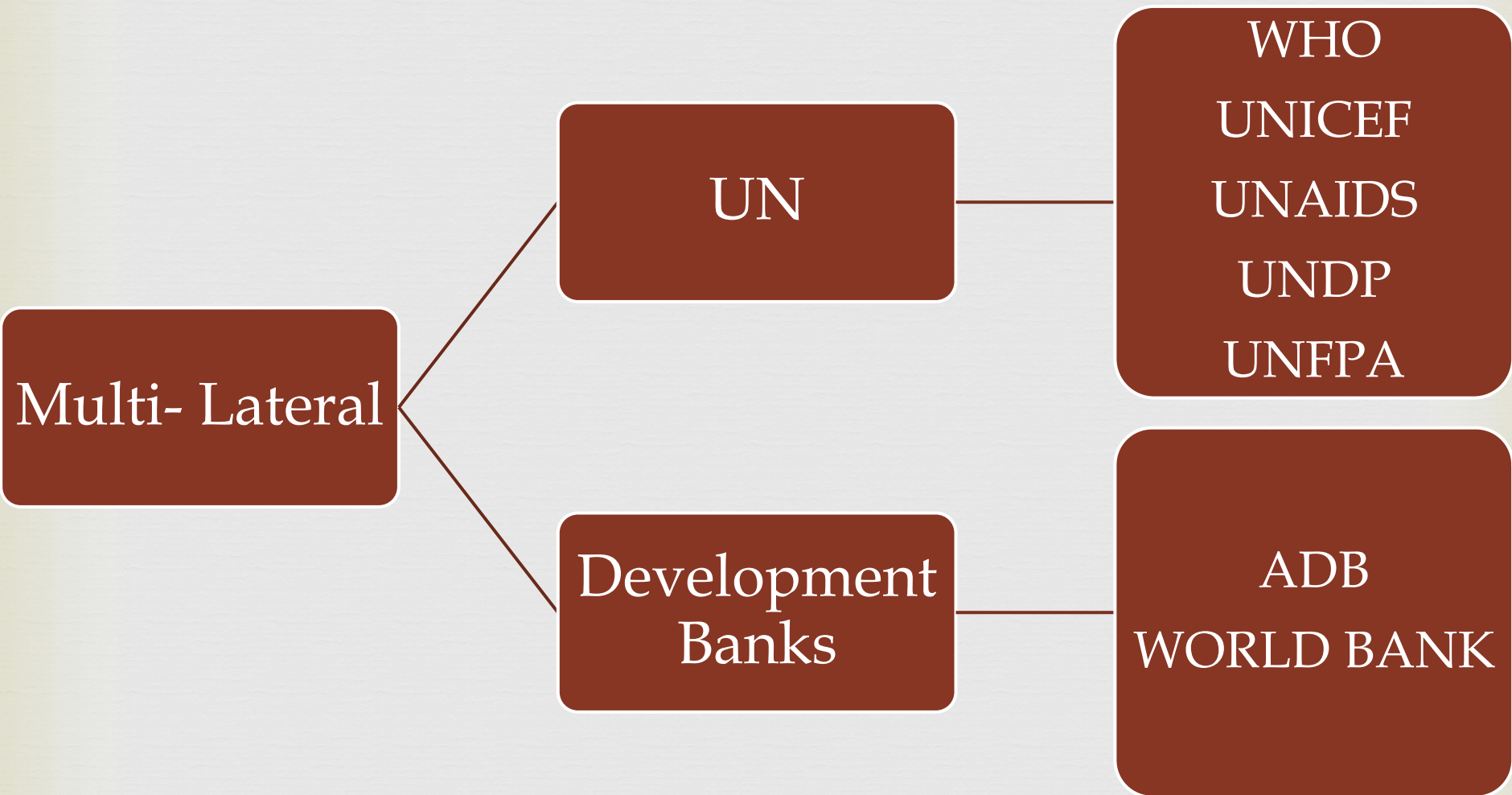
Public-Private partnership

Bi-lateral/
NGO

Actors

Civil Society/
Foundations

Academic/
Research Institution



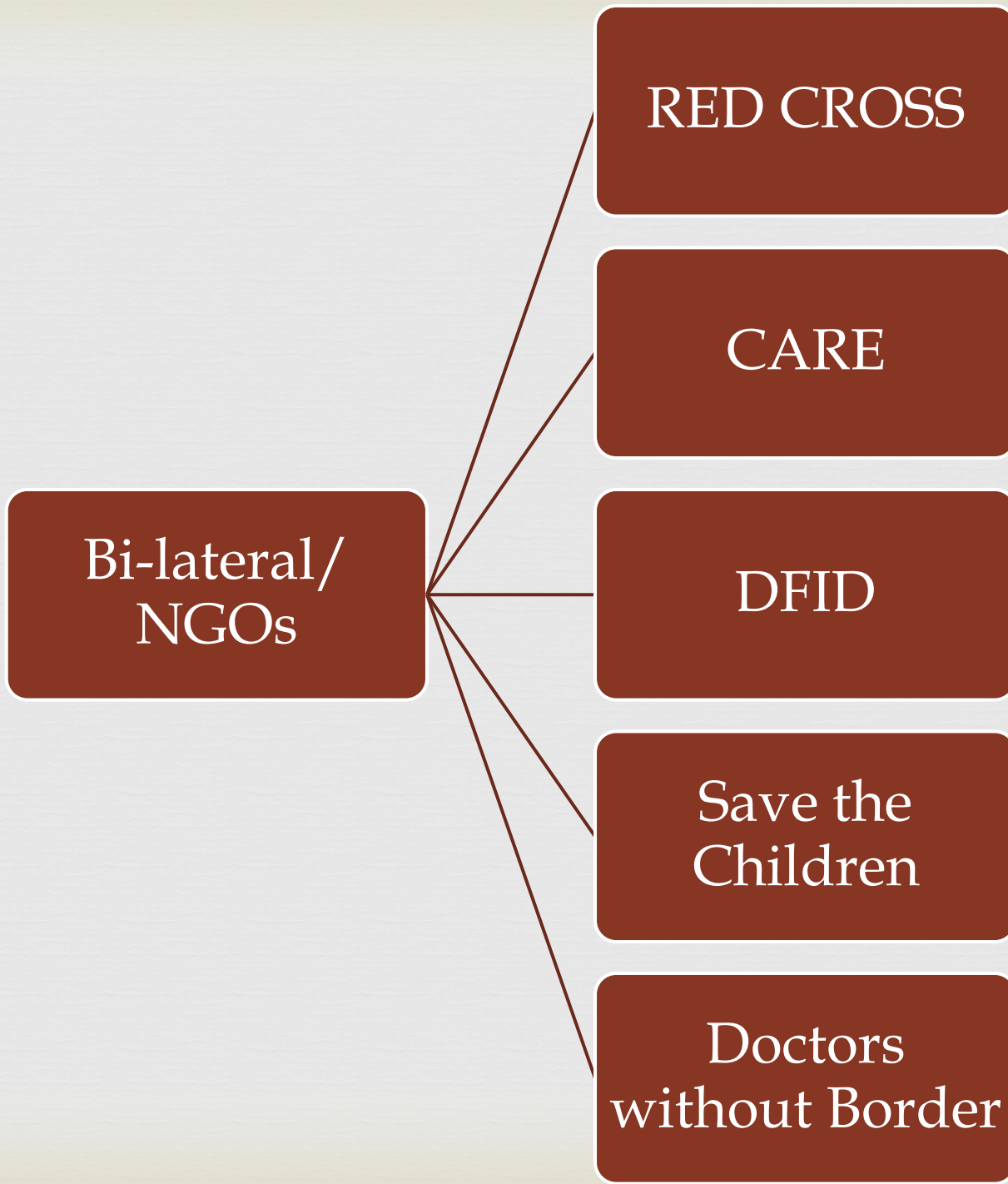
Multi-Lateral

UN

WHO
UNICEF
UNAIDS
UNDP
UNFPA

Development
Banks

ADB
WORLD BANK



RED CROSS

CARE

DFID

Save the
Children

Doctors
without Border

Bi-lateral/
NGOs

Foundations/
Civil Society

```
graph LR; A[Foundations/Civil Society] --- B[Bill and Melinda Gates]; A --- C[The Rockefeller]
```

Bill and Melinda
Gates

The Rockefeller

Academic/
Research
Institutions

```
graph LR; A[Academic/Research Institutions] --> B[Universities active in Global Health]; A --> C[Pure Research Institute];
```

Universities active
in Global Health

Pure Research
Institute

Public-Private
Partnership

```
graph LR; A[Public-Private Partnership] --- B[Global Alliance for TB Drug Development]; A --- C[International AIDS vaccine Initiative]
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Global Alliance for
TB Drug
Development

International AIDS
vaccine Initiative



Poor
Coordination

Concerns of
Global
health
Cooperation

Ownership

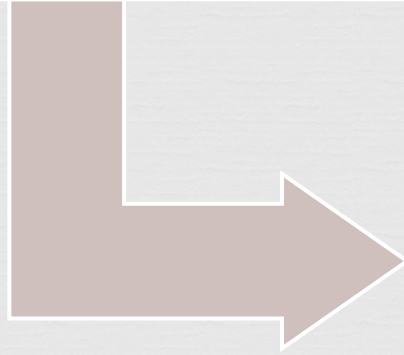
Governance

Ideological
positioning

Important to remember that actors,
context and process of health policy
making has changed in the globalizing
world



Forces of globalization



Local Policy
Environment



The global governance structure



Global market



Global communication and diffusion of information



Global mobility



Cross cultural interaction



Global environmental change

Let us think globally and act locally



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